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Captain Parker may also have said that, "as we entered the harbor the Federal vessels closed in and resumed their position." He may have seen what others failed to discover. But he could not have said or written anywhere in his book that, *before* the two Confederate rams entered the inner harbor, the Federal vessels reoccupied their usual place of anchorage; for he was himself on one of the two Confederate vessels, and knew, as well as Commodore Ingraham, as well as Commanders Tucker and Rutledge, and all the other officers and men, that such was not the case.

Again, Captain Parker is quoted as having said that "the proclamation in regard to the blockade being broken he looked upon as *all bosh*. No vessels went out or came in during the day." That such was the case proves only that there were no vessels ready then to come in or go out of Charleston. Had there been any, as I have already shown, nothing would have stopped them. Nor should it be forgotten that Captain Parker's trivial expression does not constitute a fact, and in no wise touches upon the question involved.

Captain Parker's final opinion, that "this was a badly managed affair on our part," and that "we did not make the best use of our opportunity," is partially correct. I agree with him that we could and should have accomplished more, had Commodore Ingraham been less generous towards the Federal ships that had struck their flags and surrendered to him and to Commander Tucker. I have explained, in another part of this paper, what were the additional causes which intervened to prevent a more complete success.

Before taking leave of this subject I desire to add that the Federal blockading fleet was rendered so uneasy and inefficient by the result of the attack made upon it on the 31st of January, 1863, that, for days and weeks afterwards, it was matter of no difficulty for blockade runners to enter or leave the port with almost entire freedom, as is shown by the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *February* 14, 1863.

*To General Cooper, Richmond, Va.:* Steamers "Ruby," "Leopard," and "T. D. Wagner" arrived, and "Douglas" left safely, during last night. Have called attention of foreign consuls formally to fact.

THOMAS JORDAN, *Chief of Staff*.

If this could be done after the blockading squadron had resumed its position, no argument is necessary to show that while it was away from it—as was the case on the 31st of January—ingress and egress to and from the harbor of Charleston was open to all.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NEW ORLEANS, *August* 29th, 1886.

#### IV.

##### PROGRESS OF COLORADO.

THE anonymous author of the able article upon the American "House of Lords," which appeared in the May number of THE REVIEW, speaks of Colorado as follows:

"Colorado is not a State of homes, and it never will be a populous State. Like Nevada, it is a district of miners' cabins and cowboys' huts, of revolvers and canned fruits."

Whatever our impressions of the political or practical wisdom of the organization of the national Senate may be, and however just the complaint that a small State should not possess the same political representation in that body with a large one, the somewhat contemptuous reference which is made to our young commonwealth should not be permitted to pass unchallenged, for our mining camps are more than collections of huts, and our State is emphatically a land of homes. In 1870 the population of the territory was 39,864. The State was formally admitted on the first day of August, 1876, and in 1880 the population had increased to 194,327. The first State census, taken in 1885, returned the number of inhabitants at 243,910, being a gain of over twenty-five per cent. in five years. A similar ratio of increase will give us a population of over 325,000 with which to begin the last decade of the century.

Of the 66,332,800 acres which comprise our territorial domain, seven per cent., or about 5,000,000 acres, are tillable land, capable of irrigation; fifty-two per cent., or over 34,000,000 acres, are timber and mineral lands, while the remainder is equally valuable for grazing purposes. Of her agricultural lands, 1,647,805 acres, which were under improvement and cultivation in 1885, yielded for the previous season 256,494 tons of hay, 35,882 bushels of rye, 2,220,536 bushels of wheat, 1,644,083 bushels of oats, 656,189 bushels of corn, 234,085 bushels of barley, and 1,119,345 bushels of potatoes—more than sufficient to supply the annual wants of the entire State. Her pastoral lands support 1,130,625 head of sheep, yielding an annual wool clip of 4,298,728 pounds, 1,850,000 cattle, and over 150,000 horses, and her annual mineral product exceeds \$22,000,000.

Her school system is as perfect as that of any State in the Union, and I am told that the average attendance, as proportioned to the entire population, exceeds that of any other; her school buildings are models of comfort and beauty, with teachers who are, like everything else in the State, first-class. With the single exception of Massachusetts, the amount expended for schools and education generally is proportionally greater than that of any other State in the Union. The system has received the following commendation from Professor Philbrick, of Boston:

"It is pretty safe to say that the creation of a system of schools on so large a scale, of such exceptional merits, and in so brief a space of time, is a phenomenon to which the history of education affords no parallel."

The mining interests of the State have created cities and towns in the mountain valleys, where "miners' cabins," built of brick and lumber, and sometimes of logs, may be found in great profusion, tenanted by women and children, frequently containing libraries of classic and modern literature, musical instruments, and other evidences of refinement and cultivation. In cities like Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, or Greeley, the homes of the people afford to the visitor a constant and ever-changing panorama of architectural beauty, and I venture the assertion that the people of no State in the Union are more lavish in their expenditure of money for those ornaments and conveniences which go to make their homes permanent, attractive, and beautiful. This is true of all classes of our citizens, and he who flippantly says that Colorado never can be a State of homes has probably never been west of

the Mississippi River, and has but a poor notion of things as they are with us. He probably derived his information from the "Roughing It" of Mark Twain and "Beyond the Mississippi" of Albert D. Richardson, books which were written while this section figured on the map of the Union as the Great American Desert. "Revolvers and canned fruit" we have in Colorado, as do the people of other States. Had we nothing else, the possession of these two articles of commerce might prove a subject of reproach, but the criminal jurisprudence of the commonwealth doesn't give evidence of any unusual degree of depravity among her people. The proportion of felonies *per capita* is less than that of Illinois or New York, and the number of convictions is equal proportionately to that of Ohio, if I am correctly informed.

The fruit-growing interest of the State is flourishing, and, although in its infancy, it has nevertheless sufficiently developed to demonstrate that all varieties of small fruit can be successfully raised. We must, during the winter season, continue as best we can to get along with fruits of the canned variety; but our discontent is lessened by the reflection that the author of "Our House of Lords" is in no better predicament.

The business of the city of Denver, the commercial center of the State, for the year 1885, was in excess of \$52,000,000. Her stately public buildings, business blocks, and broad avenues are second to those of no city in the Union, and the thrift and progress which mark her history are the results of the collective work of her citizens, whose strongest convictions are in the future of the State.

With twenty-eight hundred and forty miles of railway, with new lines pushing out in all directions, with a large, healthy, and constant stream of immigration, with unparalleled resources, with no public debt, and with a constitution which forbids the contracting of any, with five hundred miles of irrigating canals constructed, and as many more projected, we protest against the unfair statement of your unknown but vigorous contributor, and respectfully ask that equal publicity be given to its refutation.

C. S. THOMAS.